

The Lacombe Guardian

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Financial Collapse Menaces Huns

Athens, Sept. 3.—According to reliable information from Constantinople, the Young Turks' committee met August 7 when Djavid Bey, minister of finance, returned from Berlin, declared the German situation serious and that financial collapse threatened. German's military resources, he said, had been exhausted, and her garrisons now were composed of men over 60. There were signs of popular discontent, clearly apparent in certain towns. The same report was submitted by Djavid Bey to the Sultan. There is a noticeable decline in the Turkish press of the former enthusiastic feeling for Germany.

9,000 BOX CARS FOR

BIG GRAIN RUSH

Nine thousand C.P.R. box cars are in readiness, and the sidings along the line are all filled at the present time waiting for the big grain rush to commence. According to Mr. J. M. Cameron, general superintendent of the C.P.R., everything is in readiness for the big drive to prosperity, capital, and if the people of Alberta are not surprised at the result when the crop is harvested it will be because they are immune to surprises or because all signs have failed.

For the past few weeks Mr. Cameron has been inspecting the crops north, south, east, and west, and to his mind the man in either the city or country who does not feel optimistic now is in great need of remodeling. The people throughout the country, he says, are in the seventh heaven of delight, and now that the full moon has come and brought a little cold but no frost, the prevalent feeling throughout the province is that the crop will surpass all expectations, even the most sanguine.

In his last trip Mr. Cameron saw several fields that will yield easily more than 40 bushels to the acre, and the grain is all ripe and ready for harvesting. The majority of the fields now in stock, he declares, are of the same nature as those that are generally depicted in publicity pamphlets, and cutting is general. Threshing is going on already in several places, and in about two weeks it will be general. The country, he claims, is looking better than it ever did in the whole history of Alberta, nor could it be better, he adds, if the people themselves had had the laying out of the whole thing in the spring and had set down just exactly what they wanted.

RUSSIA WILL SOON STRIKE

Petrograd, Aug. 28.—While no official statement can be expected, it seems certain the next general Russian stand will be made on a line extending from Tzva, through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida, Baranovitchi, Pinsk, and along the Pripyet river to Rovno. Thence, it will extend to Bessarabia.

London, Aug. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says he has been authorized by Sengius Salomon, Russian foreign minister, to declare that the highest military authorities in Great Britain, France and Russia are in firm accord in all questions of strategy, and that there never has been any difference of opinion between the high commanders.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.—Russian military experts predict a sudden blow by Grand Duke Nicholas after the Austro-German armies have advanced far enough into Russian territory to prevent their escape if decisively beaten.

None attempt to say where this blow will be struck, but

they compare the situation with that of the allies in 1914, when the Germans met defeat on the river Marne.

"One might expect," says the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, today, "that the loss of our greatest fortresses would cause dismay at the war office. On the contrary, the men responsible for the successful conduct of the conflict never appeared more optimistic."

"This can lead to but one belief—that the Russian armies, successfully withdrawn from the trap set by the Kaiser and his commander, are awaiting only the favorable moment to strike their blow, which will upset all the Teutonic schemes."

The Novoe Vremya's expert takes a similar view of the situation. He gives assurance that the replenishing of the municipal stores is proceeding with such rapidity that within a month the Russian armies will be in a position to act aggressively and surprise the hostile armies which "hope to strike fear into the heart of Russia and force this country into an ignominious peace."

"It is the enemy who is wasting his ammunition now," he continues, "the Russians are conserving theirs. The result can easily be foreseen. Germany had hoped to shatter the Russian army. That hope has been blasted. Our forces will emerge from this ordeal stronger than ever before. The Russian morale cannot be terrified."

U. S. WON'T URGE PEACE UNTIL IT IS ASKED FOR

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States will make no further efforts to bring about peace in Europe until it has received information that its good offices will be welcomed by both sides in the conflict. This was stated authoritatively here, today, in official discussion of the message from Pope Benedict, delivered to President Wilson, yesterday, by Cardinal Gibbons.

From the fact that the Vatican is in close touch with Austria, the construction placed on the Pope's message is that the German powers would be willing to discuss peace at this time. It was stated that similar word will have to be received from Great Britain and her allies before the president will make any further move.

President Wilson has made it clear that his original offer of services to bring about peace still stands, and that he will do everything possible to further the movement. The United States, however, will do nothing likely to endanger its position as a friend to all belligerents.

The Pope's message will not be made public, although there would be no objection if Cardinal Gibbons gives it out. Enough of the contents of the message is known, however, to give basis for indicating that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not adverse to discussing peace.

FRENCH SOLDIER DESERTS; OFFICER BECAME DERANGED

Paris, Sept. 3.—The idea that a soldier of France should desert the army at the time of the country's greatest need so weighed upon the mind of Lieut. Picent that he committed suicide, today under the hallucination that he himself was a deserter.

The lieutenant was a clerk of the supreme court, and had been detailed to act as a representative of the ministry of justice before the second court-martial of Paris. In his capacity he was called upon to investigate many cases of desertion. His mind thus became so deranged that he sought to haunt him and praved upon him, until he became deranged.

Every unknown person whom he encountered in the palace of justice, he took for a secret service man on his track. This morning he was having breakfast with his

family when the doorbell rang. "They are secret service agents come to arrest me for desertion," he cried. He ran to his room and before he could be prevented seized his revolver and shot himself dead.

BURSTALL WILL COMMAND ALL CANADA ARTILLERY

New York, Sept. 3.—An announcement of interest to Canadians generally was made by Sir Sam Hughes here last night. That Brig.-Gen. Harry Burstall, C.B., will be in command of the Canadian corps of the Canadian army corps, and that Col. E. W. B. Morrison, of Ottawa, at present commander of the first artillery brigade, would be promoted to brigadier general and succeed Gen. Burstall in command of the artillery for the Canadian division. Col. Thacker will command the artillery of the second Canadian division.

Brig.-Gen. Harry Burstall, C.B., joined the Royal Canadian Artillery October 29, 1889, receiving appointment as provisional lieutenant, and in 1892 as lieutenant. He was made brevet captain in 1895, a captain in 1901, major in 1905, Lieutenant-colonel in 1908, and was appointed to the staff of the inspector-general as inspector of horses, field and heavy artillery in 1910.

HESPERIAN VICTIM OF A GERMAN PIRATE

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Six second-cabin passengers, six third-cabin passengers, and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland Saturday evening, were unaccounted for to-night, according to the revised official figures issued by the Allan Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carberry of St. John's, Newfoundland, whose body is here, up to twenty-six.

The captain of the stricken liner remained by his ship until it sank. He declined to comment upon the disaster; hence the official statement as to whether he believes his ship was a victim of a torpedo or a mine must come from the admiralty, although the captain is quoted as having told an Allan Line official today that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

Germany's explanation will be that if a submarine torpedoed the liner without warning it was because the U-boat had left its base before the new instructions were issued through the admiralty.

ALLEGED TO HAVE GIVEN FALSE NAME

London, Sept. 3.—The Express says that Charles Pratt, an American automobile mechanic, who escaped from a German concentration camp a few weeks ago, was arrested last night under the alien registration act, on the charge of giving a false name. It is said that his real name is Curnow.

On reaching London in July a man who described himself as Charles D. Pratt, of Flint, Mich., submitted to the American consulate an affidavit stating that he had been held in a German concentration camp since the beginning of the war, having previously been employed by a German automobile company.

CARDINAL VISITS PRESIDENT

Cardinal Gibbons had an interview with President Wilson on Thursday. Officials said that the Cardinal wished to discuss the international situation, and this is regarded as particularly significant in view of the recent reports of the Pope's hope to bring peace in Europe through the co-operation of the heads of neutral governments.

Belgians Prove Case Against Germans

London, Sept. 2.—The Daily News says this morning that a copy has been received of the new gray book issued a few weeks ago by the Belgian government containing supplemental dispatches dealing with the diplomatic crisis preceding the war.

"The most interesting document," says the Daily News, "is a dispatch dated August 4, 1914, from Baron Beyens, the Belgian ambassador to Berlin, giving an account of a dramatic conversation he had on that day with Herr von Jagow, German foreign secretary, relating to the German demand for leave of passage through Belgium. Herr von Jagow said:

"We have been compelled by absolute necessity to make your government this demand. It is for Germany a question of life and death. In order that she may not be crushed, she must herself first crush France and then turn against Russia."

"We have been informed that a French army is preparing to pass through Belgium in order to attack us on our flank. We are bound to prevent such an attack. If the Belgian army does not blow up bridges and allow us to occupy Liege, and if it retires to Antwerp, we promise not only to respect Belgian independence and the life and the property of the inhabitants, but to pay you indemnity."

"It is with a feeling of extreme mortification that the Kaiser and his government have been obliged to take this decision. To myself it is the m's painful step that I have ever taken in my career."

"Baron Beyens reply was:

"What would you say if we were to yield to a similar request on the part of France. You would say that we were cowards incapable of defending our neutrality and leading us to a quick death."

"Byron Beyens added:

"(Von Jagow admitted that we could not reply to the German demand, otherwise than in the way we did reply, and that he understood our reply. He several times repeated the expression of his sorrow that things had come to such a pass, but he replied that nations no more than individuals could live without honor."

NO CHANCE OF TURKS AND BULGARIANS COMING TO TERMS

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Sofia, Bulgaria, telegraphs the following:

"On August 31, the Turco-Bulgarian negotiation for the rectification of the frontier with a view to Bulgaria's acquiring the Turkish section of the Dardanelles railway, which has been temporarily suspended by the return of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople, was resumed. Official circles, however, appear to entertain little hope of a satisfactory result."

INHUMANITY OF GERMANS TO PRISONERS IS AGAIN ATTESTED

Of something the same nature as the experience encountered by Mr. Elmer Lock, the young Bulgarian, who recently returned from Germany, where he was a prisoner in Hunish hands, for months, are those of Mr. George Richardson, brother of Mrs. Jas. Smith, 1712 Second Avenue, southwest, Calgary, who has just received a letter from him, in

informing her that he is at last free after months of imprisonment in German Southwest Africa, during which time he was horded with common criminals and before the arrival of the British, crammed up in a small stable and fed only at intervals.

Mr. Richardson was operating a cable station at Swakopmund when the Germans seized him and incarcerated him in Windhuk until the British, under Botha, effected his release. Mr. Richardson, a native of Germany, and in the highest praise of the brilliant generalship of the mighty Botha. Mrs. Smith's husband is at Shorncliffe, attached to the Fourth Field Ammunition under Maj. McGuffin.

PARENTS RECEIVE SON'S RWARD

Montreal, Sept. 3.—The Victoria Cross, won by the late Lance Corp. Frederick Fisher of the 13th Battalion, at St. Julien, where he received fatal wounds, has been received by the hero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fisher, of Westmount, accompanied by a letter of appreciation from the British war office. The deceased soldier earned the distinction of the cross by gallantly assisting with machine gun in covering the retreat of a battery. He was 20 years of age.

LETHBRIDGE MAN HONORED COMING HOME TO FAMILY

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 3.—Among the returning soldiers home today is Henry L'Orange, on his way to his home in Lethbridge. He is wearing a trench uniform, and a medal stamped "Belgium et France, 1914 et 1915." He was twice wounded, but was discharged under an order releasing men with six or more children. He goes west to-night over the C. P. R.

B. C. WANTS LIQUOR ACT LIKE ALBERTA

Vancouver, Aug. 26.—When the temperance convention resumed this morning at ten o'clock, the policy committee brought in a report demanding that the legislature pass a prohibitory law as soon as that of Alberta, to be brought into force July 1, 1916, a referendum to be taken in the meantime for endorsement by the people. Four thousand people attended the public meeting last evening addressed by Mrs. McClung and Principal Lloyd.

CAUGHT IN STEEL NET

An officer of the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on Thursday, declared that the German submarine which sank the Arabic had been caught in a steel net and the U-boat's crew were now prisoners in England. He added that within the past 60 days the British have captured no less than 50 German submarines.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS

We are very grateful to the ladies who so willingly, on the last day of the fair, gave a little help towards putting a few more necessary things in the hospital. The donations picked up during the afternoon were put to good use, and purchased a pair of blankets, a bed pan, and several other articles. Mr. Coyle is thanked for fifteen yards of oilcloth binding, which he not only donated, but went up and tacked it down. Mrs. A. Gilmour's donation of tray cloths and napkins was indeed and greatly appreciated. Mrs. W. Winslow, 50c.

—MRS. BURRIS.

Cyclonic Storm in Saskatchewan

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—A storm which apparently reached almost cyclonic proportions, visited a considerable area of East Central Saskatchewan, last night, between Melville and the Manitoba boundary. Wires are down between Rivers, Man., and Melville, Sask., and long distance telephone connection is also out of business.

Apparently no lives were lost and damage was confined to minor loss to buildings and damage by had to crop.

Regina, Sept. 2.—According to information given out here the storm was particularly severe about 168 miles west of Winnipeg. The regular G. T. P. passenger train, westward bound, passed over the long trestle near Dug, Man., a few minutes before a freight train following a short distance behind went into the River Minnewaska. Engineer J. C. Files was killed and Fireman Hugh McKay hurt. Wrecking crews from Regina and Melville went out early this morning to the scene.

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 2.—The Western Associated Press correspondent at Yorkton states that the only damage in that district from last night's storm is to retard harvesting operations for a couple of days.

Hampton, Man., Sept. 2.—Early this morning a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by hail, passing easterly, broke over the district. Hail damage was considerable.

LOVE THE ALLIES, BUT BULGARIANS MUST HAVE GUARANTEES

Rome, Sept. 2.—A Bulgarian who occupies a high place in official circles in Sofia, said to the Tribune correspondent today:

"Our population is preponderately pro-allies, and would welcome intervention in the war. But everyone, high and low, insists that we must have guarantees secured in such a manner that they cannot be snatched away from us as was the case in 1913."

"Our relations with Rumania have been exceedingly friendly during the past two years. There is no reason why an arrangement cannot be reached reasonable to both."

"We believe our demands are moderate, for they only imply the cession to us of a million and a half Bulgarians, whereas Rumania's demands entail an increased population of five millions and Serbia's seven millions."

"Our country has quite recovered from the 1913 war. We realize that another war is almost unavoidable before a Balkan settlement is possible."

FIENDISH INGENUITY PRACTISED BY HUNS

The correspondent of the London, Eng., Morning Post, has this to say regarding a new torture invented by the Germans: "A new application is reported of a German invention. It serves to show how Germany developed the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds. The incendiary bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start flames in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of or combined with shrapnel."

"Reports say that any man struck by shrapnel, from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck. Pre-sunphyphorous enters into the composition of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Big Guns are A Failure

Ponderous Weapons Are Too Heavy
and Unwieldy to be Used With
Sacrifice

It has been reported on several occasions that the 15-inch Krupp guns were really parts of the German policy of frightfulness rather than practical engines of war.

Now comes the following from what is said to be an expert official source which reaches us by way of *Reuter* news, says the correspondent in narrative:

"He was an Austrian siege artillery officer who had spent several months with the Germans. He has been drafted to the eastern front for the preparation of the *May Advance*. What he did not know, however, is that the 15-inch gun of the Germans which has been used in this war is not worth knowing. Bit by bit I learned some of the facts about the German gun. The only reason why the German gun was used were Liege and Namur; they only fired a few shots and then had to turn out to be a costly comparative failure."

The "12" is a mortar; to adjust its 172 pieces that require twelve railway wagons for transport, a team of forty horses is required. The cement foundation which the huge fabric is placed must be at least eight inches thick. The weight of the mortar is about fifty tons; this, however, must be added the weight of the base, which is reckoned at between thirty-seven and thirty-eight inches.

The actual gun is about eight inches in diameter and weighs five metres. The weight of the shell is about three-quarters of a ton, and standing upright it is about five feet high.

To this monster gun with accuracy is a labor of five or six hours under the most favorable circumstances. The cost of the gun is so terrible that the 250 men who form part of the gun team are provided with special protection for the eyes, nose, mouth and mouth.

The cost of every round fired is valued at \$2,500. The range attained in the siege of Liege was thirteen thousand yards.

"Contrary to general opinion, the '12' was not employed for the bombardment of Antwerp. The heavy gun was used there was the medium gun of the 1914 model, first tried in January, 1914. The effect of its fire was devastating, but it was soon withdrawn to Antwerp. This gun was used against Leige, Namur and Maubeuge, and proved much more serviceable than the 42" gun which popular terror, however, a legend.

"The gun can also be divided into two classes which are susceptible of motor transport. The motors used are of 160 horsepower, each capable of dragging a weight of thirty-five metric tons over the ground. The caterpillar wheels permit of travel over ground impassable to ordinary traffic. The combination of great facility in handling and almost equal effectiveness of fire constitutes the superiority of the 305-mm gun over the 42" mortar, and has enabled the Germans to use it in the field."

The gun, school teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and as an aid to understanding, she gave each pupil a boy, bearing the picture of a boy.

"Every pleasure," she said, "requires the exercise of patience. See the boy face, he is not fit and will not be fit. He must be patient."

Having treated the subject very fully, she turned to the simplest, most practical question of all.

"And now, can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"

The answer was quickly shouted with one voice:

"Bait!"

A French Problem

The race and color question raised in the French chamber has been a subject of much discussion in the hill of the negro deputy, M. Diagne, representing Senegal, providing for the extension of general compulsory military service from 18 to 20 years. The mulatto population whose inhabitants enjoy French citizenship, was presented in numerous new light by the speech of the representative of the chamber. The question of how to avert a pension in the case of polygamy, Senegalese being several widows proved a power for the deputies.

THESE GREAT DAYS

You that have faith to look with fearless eyes

Beyond the tragedy of a world at war

And trust that out of night and death shall rise

Rejoice, whatever anguish rends your heart.

That God has given you for a precious gift

To live in these great times and have your part

In freedom's crowning hour

That you may tell your sons who see the light

High in the heaven, their heritage to take

"I saw the powers of darkness put to flight!"

I saw the morning break

—Sir Owen Seaman in "War Time"

TURKEY HAS COAL

Valuable coal deposits have been found in Turkey, and on government authority that a German mining engineer, who went to Turkey, just before that empire took up arms last fall, has recently explored under a small wad of gunpowder neatly exploded under water is enough to account for all the fuel which is consumed in the world, and most assuredly, we must grasp now and at once, or never. Let each man of us do his duty, and let us all do our duty, and when we have done our duty, we have done our duty.

The Fairbanks company has worked for several years

The main object was to demonstrate that good potatoes could be grown in the interior of Turkey, and that they have taken the hint and nearly all of them now grow a considerable acreage of potatoes, one estimation, the crops of the interior of Turkey, which are usually classed as a money crop. The trouble now is that no many farmers in the vicinity of the Fairbanks company have been able to grow them, and their removal may be necessary to bring down the price.

The idea was suggested by the architect of the Fairbanks company, which might make the country independent of foreign sources, found these excellent deposits. The Turkey project is to stop there, however, and the German government has no belief that the coal problem of its ally will not prove any embarrassment to her while hostilities last.

The Victorian period ended on June 12 last, after date stamping being Queen Victoria (she was no longer legal).

"If she is to be a hopeless case I always say 'And how is the old com-plaint?'

The Victorian period ended on June 12 last, after date stamping being Queen Victoria (she was no longer legal).

A Study in Soil Cultivation

Agricultural Bulletin Well Worthy of Close Study

An exceptionally valuable bulletin to those interested in soil culture is the "Soil Conservation and the Farmers' Branches" issued by the division of field husbandry of the experimental farms, and that can be had by application to the experimental branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa. Reports are given of work carried on at the central branch, and in the field, and the experiments in rotation, the crops furnish information of great value. These experiments cover a period of eleven years, and the results of the work are given in the bulletin according to the seasons. Following are a few of the benefits of the experiments in developing a judicious system of rotation:

The appearance of the farm is improved.

Every field receiving at regular intervals its fair share of manure and culture treatment, the entire farm is in a condition to ensure a maximum yield.

Cost is lowered by the saving of time due to all the work of a kind being confined to the field.

More live stock can be kept thus saving the quantity of available manure.

Profits and yields are increased, the farmer is not dependent upon a single crop.

Permits of a more even distribution of the season's labor.

Follows a detailed list of the rotations that are outlined in a summary of the characteristics common to all.

Grain fields are always seeded down, and the seed is sown though it is used only as a fertilizer.

Grain and clover seedings are heavy. Increased crops of hay and the failures of a catch have justified this.

Hoed crop fields are not successful. Weeds could not readily be kept in check.

Hay and grain perfectly applied frequently in comparatively small quantities, rather than at long intervals in large quantities.

Roots are not successful. Weeds could not readily be kept in check.

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Your Liver is Clogged up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Strength—No Apple, CASTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.
Take them daily.
Our Castor
Cassia
Elixirs, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Castor Oil

One Can Save
Energy and Temper
By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computors, Scales, etc., cheap. Mr. B. Robinson, 50 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to purchase
MRS. WINSTON'S SOUTHERN SYRUP
For Your Children. White Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Alays the Pain. Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Ambidextrous

Very few people are ambidextrous; that is, able to use the left hand as readily and skilfully as the right. But there is a story of an Irishman who was carried to church on his hands, and he signed articles on board a ship he began to sign his name with his right hand, and then changed the pen to his left hand, and signed his name with his left hand, and then changed the pen to his right hand, and signed his name with his right hand again. "What a fellow you can write with either hand, Pat!" replied the officer. "Yes, sorry," replied Pat. "When I was a boy my mother treated me as though I was a rascal, and I used to learn to cut my finger nails with my left hand, for some day I might lose my right!"—Your's Companion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distempers.

First Steam Battleship
In comparison with the dreadnoughts of the present day the dragon of the first world war was never built, furnishes some interesting contrasts. This ship was 167 feet long. It made its first steamed trial on July 13, 1884, and was 100 feet long. It was a little more than six miles an hour, which was thought to be very good at that time. The dragon never sailed in battle. On June 4th, 1829, the ship was destroyed in New York navy yard by an explosion of its boiler, which was twenty feet in diameter. Some of the many launches of the present day have a greater horsepower than that of the dragon.

Population of China

The total area of China is estimated at 4,278,352 square miles. A census of the whole taken in 1910, China has never been attempted in China, and the nearest approach to a reliable estimate is probably the census of 1910, which was taken in the Chinese ministry of interior in 1910. Assuming 6.5 persons to a household which, by a census taken in 1910, was 100,000,000, the population totalled 331,000,000, including 1,500,000 as the probable population of Tibet.

"Do ye ken which are the lightest men in Scotland, England and Ireland?" asked Douglas. "I'm nae thinking like it," says Foulsham. "There are the men in Cork, Ireland, then there are the men in Scotland, but there are the lightest men in London. Hoots, hoots!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
SACCHARIN
23 THE PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

W. N. U. 1066

About Fossils

Nature's Way of Preserving Evidence of the Life That Existed in the Ancient World

Few people value fossils at their proper worth, because but very few know anything about them. Sometimes an ignorant youngster will sometimes be led to believe that one of comparative tendencies as "a regular old fossil," little knowing what he is talking about or what he means. A fossil is a child of nature he is referring. Rightly viewed, a fossil is a historical document carved in tables of stone, of unimpressive size, but of great and incredible age. To him who has eyes to see a fossil will unfold a tale, so interesting that few other histories can tell. He will be told that it laughs at such mere human attempts as the pyramids, or the palaces of Babylon, or the like. He will be told of nature brought herself, how perishable all her work is, types vanishing, species and genera disappear and leave no trace, and how he can something he was to future generations to see what went before. Thinking this, nature, poor and alone, and in a state of constant motion, and as each molecule is removed she replaces the perishable substance with something far more durable, using clay to her afterwards baked and pressed in her laboratory for many thousand years. Each time she repeats this process is carried out faithfully throughout the entire structure, filling in the spaces she has left, until the thing is as perfectly reproduced, every curve or angle is as clear as in the original. When all is finished, there is a new and a small monitor or a dainty frond of seaweed, as exact a copy of the original as any photograph could produce, and nothing to tell us of the secret of her art. Through you have found me at the top of a high mountain yet these rocks that I now inhabit were the pebbles which I had to roll down the hill, and as each molecule is removed she replaces the perishable substance with something far more durable, using clay to her afterwards baked and pressed in her laboratory for many thousand years. Each time she repeats this process is carried out faithfully throughout the entire structure, filling in the spaces she has left, until the thing is as perfectly reproduced, every curve or angle is as clear as in the original. When all is finished, there is a new and a small monitor or a dainty frond of seaweed, as exact a copy of the original as any photograph could produce, and nothing to tell us of the secret of her art.

The she acts to work, not to copy the model as a sculptor or a painter might do—no, she patiently removes the whole structure, grain by grain, atom by atom, until nothing is left, and as each molecule is removed she replaces the perishable substance with something far more durable, using clay to her afterwards baked and pressed in her laboratory for many thousand years. Each time she repeats this process is carried out faithfully throughout the entire structure, filling in the spaces she has left, until the thing is as perfectly reproduced, every curve or angle is as clear as in the original. When all is finished, there is a new and a small monitor or a dainty frond of seaweed, as exact a copy of the original as any photograph could produce, and nothing to tell us of the secret of her art.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own to be found in other preparations.

Horse Talk

Sound Advice on the Care of Man's Best Friend

There is no time in the colt's life when he requires more generous feeding than during the first year after weaning.

The colt should have plenty of bone and muscles made of food. A small amount of wheats, oats, and barley should be given daily on pasture.

The foundation of bones and muscles depends on the colt being overfed at this time. A colt that is neglected at this time will never develop into the horse that he might have made.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

HOW IRELAND STARTED THE WAR

(From Beck's Weekly)

In the heart of the City of Dublin, on the banks of the River Liffey, are chalked on the pavements' three rough crosses. One is on the porch of an office building, one is on the curb that faces it, and the other is on a street corner ten paces away. Under each cross are the letters R. I. P.

These chalked reproductions of the emblem of Christianity mark the spot where, about a year ago, the present European war began.

Foremost among the con-
ditions of events which brought about the greatest outbreak of organized slaughter that the world has known was the killing of three civilians and the wounding of some fifty others on these cross marked spots in the capital city of Ireland. The deaths were the first of a civil war, later anesthetized by internation-
al war. They were reported as such to Berlin, and Berlin acted on the report. It was brought by Count von Breiden, a resident of the County Louth.

Up to the end of July, 1914, and for some time previous, the great problem in the British Empire was the Irish Home Rule question. The Irish party had practically obtained its demands; the Unionists were prepared to fight to a finish. They were armed and equipped and, in addition to Sir Edward Carson, had such military men for their leaders as the late Earl Roberts.

The stage was set for the most desperate civil war; the curtain was ready to rise.

On Sunday, July 26, 1914, fate raised the curtain. The Nationalist volunteers decided to land sufficient rifles and ammunition to equip a large part of the volunteer forces they had raised. A Unionist army was already trained and equipped.

Late on Saturday night a large schooner dropped anchor off Howth, on the north of Dublin Bay. In the early hours of Sunday morning the daughter of a wealthy Nationalist sailed her yacht out to meet the strange vessel.

The girl accompanied it to a cove in the Howth coast; men appeared from the rocks and hills along the shore, and within a couple of hours the entire cargo was landed. A thousand men or more had already left Dublin for Howth. They marched to the landing place, and, each a man, taking what rifles he could carry, started on the homeward march.

Meanwhile, news of these events reached Dublin Castle. A large force of Constabulary was ordered out to intercept the Nationalist Volunteers and, if possible, stop them landing the rifles. The Commissioner of Police asked the Castle for a support of soldiers. The King's Own Scottish Borderers were sent from the Phoenix Park Barracks.

The plan was a failure from the beginning. The force of police and soldiers, instead of intercepting the Nationalist Volunteers, met them on the Dublin road, returning with the rifles.

The police demanded the surrender of the rifles, which order the volunteers jeeringly refused to obey. There was a brief fight, a few stones thrown, and a few bottles hurled among the ranks of the police. Then one of the volunteers succeeded in restoring order. He formally refused to surrender the arms, and the police, being greatly outnumbered, and the military not having yet reached the spot, it was decided to do nothing further.

All started back to Dublin after a little while, the soldiers came in sight, but fell in with the police and marched back to the city. Most of the volunteers who were carrying rifles, having disposed of the weapons, a disorderly mob assembled, following in the wake of the returning representatives of the "Government." All were hostile, and they had not gone far before some stones began to fly.

Soldiers and constabulary marched on, keeping their tempers well. It was not until the city was reached and the mob had grown to many times its original size that the trouble really started.

Outside Westland Row station the soldiers were surrounded; the mob pressed close around and a flying bottle cut open a soldier's head.

There was a sharp order, a flash of steel, another order. Then, with fixed bayonets, the front rank of the 'Borderers charged. Volunteers retreated, and the charge stopped, and for the time the situation was saved. AH Dublin was aroused. From all sides more excited men and women and children rushed out to join the crowd. The fusilage of stones and bottles and mud and sticks reopened.

The regiment marched on. It crossed the bridge over the Liffey. The men were on Bachelor's Walk, on the north bank of the river. The mob pressed closer.

Blood streamed from the heads of five of the soldiers. Suddenly they stopped. The front rank kept, and a volley of rifle fire ripped out and echoed along the old street. A second and a third volley followed it and the mob, now subdued and soothed, fell away.

On the pavement were three corpses and a score or more of wounded. Others carried bullets with them in their flight. Of the dead, one was an old woman, one a man, and one a boy.

The regiment reformed and marched unmolested to barracks; but all night long a hooting, howling mob surged around the building, threatening to tear down the iron railings that enclosed it.

That was a wild night in Dublin. No man in uniform dared show his face on the streets. Three soldiers were thrown into the river for no offence other than wearing the King's uniform—and all over Ireland spread the news that the Civil War had started.

Next morning curious crowds collected on the scene of the tragedy. Chalked crosses, a bullet scarred window marks the spot; and there were three, dull stains on the sidewalk.

Subsequent investigations revealed the facts that no order was given for the soldiers to fire; that an order was given for them to fire; that they should never have been called out at all, and that their help was absolutely unnecessary.

The Commissioner of Police later reported the regiment left Dublin secretly.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the King's Own Scottish Borderers was one

of the first British regiments to go into action in the European war. They lost Colonel Bond and thirteen of his officers in the first engagement.

When the Irish trouble first developed serious proportions they came to the County Louth a German nobleman, Count von Breiden. He purchased a large estate and, being a sportsman, naturally took particular interest in the sporting possibilities.

There was good shooting, a good pack of hounds in the county and the count obtained good horses.

In spite of these attractions, however, he found it necessary to keep in touch with the Berlin court. Visits to the German capital were made every few weeks, while the count's mail often included foreign letters.

All this, however, was only natural, or so it appeared at the time. The county accepted him.

As events progressed, Germany watched the Irish situation, just as she watched the trouble in India, the disinterestedness in Canada, the French army scandals, the unpreparedness of Russia. Seeds of dissidence were sown in South Africa.

Now, all these conditions were, according to the German point of view, working towards the dismemberment of the British Empire. England herself was torn with labor troubles.

On June 28 the Archduke of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo. This could be used as an official excuse for the launching of the long prepared German blow at France, and later England could be accounted for. The incidents outlined above were relied upon either to prevent England entering the war until Germany's other enemies were disposed of, or so to cripple her that she could only make a weak fight.

Sevilia apologized for the Sarajevo murder and accepted Austria's demands almost in toto.

On July 26 the Irish Civil War was begun. The news reached Count von Breiden in Louth

on Monday morning passengers on the Kingstown mail boat had pressed close around and a flying bottle cut open a soldier's head.

His report to his government was that the Irish Civil War of 1914 had commenced. No person who knew the Irish situation would have contradicted him. He did not, however, know the Irish character, and he told his government that nothing could stop the Civil War.

At the same time the various troubles in other parts of the Empire and in France and Russia were well advanced.

The word went out that war was to begin. Peace was at an end, and a period of slaughter that would dry half of Europe with the blood of her people was

Austria declared war on Servia on that same 28th of July, that von Breiden's report on Ireland was placed in the hands of the Prussian war lords.

The count himself returned to his home in Louth at the end of the week, satisfied in the prompt and useful accomplishment he had performed for his fatherland. He found that events had progressed. The Nationalists said they were ready; the Ulster Provisional Government had been in session, and a plan of campaign was prepared.

Then came the need for Britain to Europe's struggle for right, Von Breiden's calculations were set at nought; Ireland in the musing of her own problem with the shrouds of patriot on the soil of Belgium was a united country. The British Empire was united. No voice of dissension was heard. Soldiers were cheered on the streets of Dublin where but a few days before they had been murdered.

On August 4 Britain decided to protect Belgium, and her unity of strength and purpose was at once apparent even to the German mind. Von Breiden faint when the news came to him. The shock of realizing how false his report to Berlin had proved was too great a blow. He suffered a complete collapse; four eminent physicians who came from Dublin spent a week in the house with him, and he finally recovered sufficiently to disappear from his Irish home. So far as is known, however, he has not returned to Germany, and it is likely that the British government has some knowledge of his whereabouts.

On his report, coupled with the conditions then in existence in other places the war was commenced. The story of his failure to judge the Irish people is an other stone in the monument of loyalty that the war has raised to the people of the Empire, and an example of the true Irish system of always, unflinchingly, and with sublime steadfastness, getting into the biggest fight possible.

When the Irish trouble first developed serious proportions they came to the County Louth a German nobleman, Count von Breiden. He purchased a large estate and, being a sportsman, naturally took particular interest in the sporting possibilities.

There was good shooting, a good pack of hounds in the county and the count obtained good horses.

In spite of these attractions, however, he found it necessary to keep in touch with the Berlin court. Visits to the German capital were made every few weeks, while the count's mail often included foreign letters.

All this, however, was only natural, or so it appeared at the time. The county accepted him.

As events progressed, Germany watched the Irish situation, just as she watched the trouble in India, the disinterestedness in Canada, the French army scandals, the unpreparedness of Russia. Seeds of dissidence were sown in South Africa.

Now, all these conditions were, according to the German point of view, working towards the dismemberment of the British Empire.

England herself was torn with labor troubles.

On June 28 the Archduke of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo. This could be used as an official excuse for the launching of the long prepared German blow at France, and later England could be accounted for. The incidents outlined above were relied upon either to prevent England entering the war until Germany's other enemies were disposed of, or so to cripple her that she could only make a weak fight.

Sevilia apologized for the Sarajevo murder and accepted Austria's demands almost in toto.

On July 26 the Irish Civil War was begun. The news reached Count von Breiden in Louth

on Monday morning passengers on the Kingstown mail boat had pressed close around and a flying bottle cut open a soldier's head.

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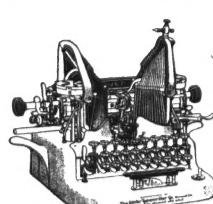
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Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting.

Prices are from.....\$3.50 to \$4.50

New Silk Poplins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifuly. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard.....\$1.00

New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimonas; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price.....20c, 25c, 30c



Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting, and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from.....75c to \$3.50

Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard.....60c

Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing, Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar.....\$1.25
Men's Wool Caps, fur lined.....50c
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment.....\$1.25
Heavy Wool Overshirts.....1.25
Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coon, at very close prices, and a large range to select from.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT--Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from

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Signs of Failing Vision

Eye Defects manifest themselves in various ways. Persons with normal eyes are to read with greatest distinctness when they hold the book from twelve to fourteen inches from the face. If, in reading, you find it necessary to hold the book much nearer to the face or much farther away than the normal twelve or fourteen inches, or if you see only indistinctly whatever the position of the book, then you should at once consult us, as you also should when you notice any of the following symptoms:

1. When your eyes tire or when you cannot continue for any length of time to regard small objects, as in reading.

2. When you frown involuntarily or partly close the eyes when looking at an object. When things "swim" or become dim after being looked at for some time.

3. When your eyes ache, smart or water, when your eyelids become inflamed or when you have pain in the eyeballs, temples or forehead.

4. When you have any nervous derangement that you cannot otherwise account for.

It is as important to have correctly fitting frames as perfectly ground and centered lenses. We make sure that the frames fit the face properly.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building
Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Charles Maynard returned from Innisfail on Monday after spending a week there on business and visiting.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of \$2.00 from the Nashville Students' Sunday Concert, which will be added to the "tobacco fund."

Jack McKenty leaves on the 11th to join the University contingent of the Princess Patricias. The exact date of sailing of this contingent is of course not announced.

After a most successful season Gull Lake is deserted of holiday makers. The number of visitors this season was about as large as previous years, and the weather was all that could be desired.

Hail storms on the 4th, 5th and 6th did considerable damage in parts of this district and Red Deer district. The fact that a large percentage of the grain was already cut greatly minimized the loss.

Judge Stuart and family moved in from the Lake on Tuesday, after a ten weeks holiday at Alberta's favorite summer resort.

R. J. Scott has raised some splendid flax this year. The sample he was showing in town this week was first class.

Judge Stuart and family moved in from the Lake on Tuesday, after a ten weeks holiday at Alberta's favorite summer resort.

Recent volunteers from Lacombe are Fred Nelles, one of our oldtimers, and his son, Alex. Alex joined the forces returned from their honeymoon some time ago, and Mr. Nelles and wife will take up their residence in the Skinner cottage on Saturday. For the present they will be stationed at Calgary.

8th. Miss Meikle and Miss Smart will preach and sing. All are earnestly invited to attend these services.

L. B. Miller was exhibiting a potato vine one day this week that measured seven feet two inches including the portion of the stock that grew in the ground. The vine above ground measured six feet. The tubers that this vine produced were a normal average in size and number.

Next week the Red Cross Society intend making a thorough canvass of the town and neighboring country for subscriptions to their fund. It is to be hoped that no one will refuse to give to this very worthy object. The members feel that if enough money can be raised this way to supply them with materials for their knitting and sewing, it will not be necessary to get up any teas or entertainments between now and Christmas.

C. P. R. TICKET OFFICE
ROBBED

Breaking a pane of glass and pushing back the catch on the window, thieves gained access to the C.P.R. ticket office on Sunday afternoon, and bursting open the till secured the sum of \$6.50 in change. The small amount of money secured is accounted for by the fact that agents are not in the habit of leaving money in the tills, and in this case it was only some small change that the thieves got away with. They were very daring, as the entry

DIED.

George L. Court dropped dead at his home near Bently on the 10th, heart disease being the cause. He was 50 years of age. He leaves wife, four daughters and one son, the youngest being the son, about 10 years of age. The body was shipped to his old home at Waukesha Wisconsin, from which place he came to Alberta about three years ago. The remains were followed to the station by members of Lacombe and Bentley camps of Modern Woodmen of America, of which society he was a member.

Items of Interest Locally

J. B. Taylor was a Lacombe visitor this week.

The Gilmour bakery has moved into new quarters, one door west of the old stand.

Milton Switzer leaves on the 11th for Munson, where he has accepted a position as pharmacist.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gunn have returned from their honeymoon some time ago, and Mr. Nelles and wife will take up their residence in the Skinner cottage on Saturday. For the present they will be stationed at Calgary.

New Goods Now in Stock

Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
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